

S. 1245

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1245, a bill to amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to identify violent and hard-core juvenile offenders and treat them as adults, and for other purposes.

S. 1344

At the request of Mr. HEFLIN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1344, a bill to repeal the requirement relating to specific statutory authorization for increases in judicial salaries, to provide for automatic annual increases for judicial salaries, and for other purposes.

S. 1379

At the request of Mr. SIMPSON, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1379, a bill to make technical amendments to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1491

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1491, a bill to reform antimicrobial pesticide registration, and for other purposes.

S. 1553

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1553, a bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces performing services for the peacekeeping effort in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be entitled to certain tax benefits in the same manner as if such services were performed in a combat zone.

S. 1560

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1560, a bill to require Colombia to meet antinarcotics performance standards for continued assistance and to require a report on the counternarcotics efforts of Colombia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

SENATE RESOLUTION 215

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 215, a resolution to designate June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 217

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator

from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 217, a resolution to designate the first Friday in May 1996, as "American Foreign Service Day" in recognition of the men and women who have served or are presently serving in the American Foreign Service, and to honor those in the American Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF MERRIMACK, NH

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Merrimack, NH, on their 250th anniversary. On April 2, the 22,500 residents of Merrimack will begin a year-long birthday celebration encompassing numerous town activities to mark this historic occasion.

Very few towns in the United States can claim 250 years as part of their heritage. In 1746, King George II of England issued the town's first charter. During the Revolutionary War, Merrimack residents volunteered as some of the original Minute Men. The volunteers fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill in Charlestown, MA. Miraculously, only one Merrimack life was lost in this battle. Later, over 40 Merrimack men served heroically in the areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, West Point, Valley Forge, White Plains, and Fort Ticonderoga. The town of Merrimack paid their soldiers with Indian corn since money was scarce at that time. This is the sort of patriotism and commitment to freedom that Merrimack residents still embody today.

Commercial development in Merrimack began even before King George II issued the first charter. In 1656, John Cromwell established the first trading post. More settlers began arriving via the Merrimack River, from many surrounding areas. Other trading posts were established at ferry landings where stores were stocked with beeswax, molasses, flint, and powder, along with the best sellers of the day, rum and spirits.

In the early 1880's, rich deposits of clay were found in Merrimack allowing the town to create a thriving brick-making industry. By 1846, there were 12 brickyards in town, employing 100 people. Many of the local buildings began using brick with granite foundation from nearby quarries in their construction. Brickmaking and river boating flourished until the railroad arrived in 1852.

In 1872, a cooperage shop at Reed's Ferry was established where English

immigrants came to work. In 1897, other immigrants from Greece, Poland, and Slavic countries arrived to work in the many mills and factories being built.

Today, Merrimack is one of the thriving industrial towns just north of the Massachusetts border, housing many of New Hampshire's most prosperous manufacturers.

Over the years, Merrimack has had a number of famous residents; including Dr. Matthew Thornton whose signature appears on the Declaration of Independence. Among his numerous distinctions, Doctor Thornton was the surgeon of the New Hampshire Troop in 1745, was elected to the Continental Congress in December 1776, and served in the State senate from 1784 to 1786. In 1789, he purchased a large estate, and spent the rest of his 89 years in Merrimack. A monument to honor Matthew Thornton is displayed on the corner of route 3 and Greeley Street.

Today, Merrimack's population has grown to include 22,500 residents. The town boasts a dynamic business environment with a number of small to medium size businesses, many of which are family owned. In addition, Fortune 500 companies, particularly technology firms, dot the business landscape in Merrimack and are continuing to hire more and more residents each year. Merrimack residents are very politically active, attending town and school board meetings regularly. The local chamber of commerce and Rotary Club are also both very involved in local activities.

I wish the town of Merrimack a very happy 250th birthday. I share the pride of all New Hampshire citizens in the accomplishments and rich historic background of this wonderful town and its people. Congratulations Merrimack. •

(At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

FELIX ROHATYN'S WITHDRAWAL IS A LOSS FOR THE NATION

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I would like to share with my colleagues my deep sense of regret over the decision by Felix Rohatyn to withdraw his name from consideration as a nominee to the position of Vice Chairman of the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors.

My disappointment is based upon two factors: The first is that the Nation has lost an opportunity to benefit from the services of someone who not only has deep insights into the how the American economy functions, but someone who also has decades of practical economic experience both in the public and private sector.

Mr. Rohatyn is justifiably celebrated for his successful efforts that brought New York City from the edge of bankruptcy onto sound financial ground. He did so through a combination of public and private action that resulted in downsizing the Nation's fourth largest

government, thus creating the foundation that has allowed New York City to achieve a balanced budget for every year for most of the past two decades.

Felix Rohatyn has also achieved great success in the private sector as the managing partner of the investment banking firm of Lazard Freres. Few people in the Nation can claim to have a better understanding of our capital markets and be able to back up those claims with the cold, hard proof of continued profitable returns for the company that he runs.

But it is the manner in which, and the basis upon which, Mr. Rohatyn was prompted to withdraw his candidacy for this important position that prompts me to take the floor today.

I fully respect—indeed, I encourage—the right of my colleagues to form and express their personal opinions about Presidential nominees. But that respect is diminished when that opposition takes a form that precludes a nominee from even getting a fair and open hearing before the Senate. That respect is diminished when instead of confronting a nominee during the hearing process and allowing that nominee to respond directly to his or her critics, leaked staff reports and innuendo are used to derail a nominee's chances.

But we must go beyond the manner in which these objections were raised to examine the objections themselves, for they portend a slavish devotion to an economic orthodoxy that is out of place in our system of Government.

I could understand active opposition to a nominee if he or she had been an advocate of Marxist economic thought or believed that isolationism was a cure for America's economic ills or was an advocate for some other discredited economic theory.

But it appears that Mr. Rohatyn simply failed to meet some arbitrary litmus test as to who is or isn't a strong advocate for ending "the era of big Government."

Mr. Rohatyn's sin? He proposed that the U.S. Government make investments in the infrastructure of the Nation. That radical thought places Mr. Rohatyn squarely in the camp of such noted American rebels as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Theodore Roosevelt, and most notorious of all, Dwight Eisenhower.

Mr. Rohatyn also has the heretical notion that it is possible for the American economy to grow, without risking inflation, at a faster rate than the puny 2.5 percent per year that some—I repeat, some—economists believe is the maximum safe rate of growth.

It is amazing to me that some of my colleagues can become so wedded to specific static numbers in the field of economics, as if the numbers themselves were some sort of Rosetta Stone that could unlock the secret of economic prosperity. Some people must believe that understanding the economy is as easy as calibrating the atomic clock or measuring the snowfall at National Airport. In fact it is the phi-

losophy and methodology that underlies these otherwise meaningless statistics that is of critical importance. On that score, Felix Rohatyn is extremely well qualified to serve on the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve is supposed to be an arena in which varying economic ideas can be debated, free from the constraints and pressures of the political arena. In that sense, it mirrors our greatest democratic institutions; if a diversity of opinion wasn't desired, there would be no need to have a Vice Chairman, or a Board of Governors. If monolithic thought were the intent, we would simply have a single Director at the Federal Reserve, whose edicts would be carved onto marble tablets and then disseminated throughout the land.

Mr. President, Mr. Rohatyn's credentials are virtually unquestioned.

The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee recently stated that he thought the Mr. Rohatyn did "an excellent job in New York," referring to his rescue of that city from bankruptcy.

Mr. Rohatyn's colleagues on Wall Street said: "Most people on Wall Street have great respect for Rohatyn and his financial skills. He is a guy who is not at all soft on inflation, so [we] don't know where those rumors to the contrary came from."

The Financial Times said "there are not many U.S. bankers worth listening to. Rohatyn is the exception."

The Washington Post stated, in an editorial entitled, *Playing Games with the Fed*, that "the elected branches in recent years have pretty well given up on the broad management of the economy. They mainly add to the problem, which is then left to the Fed to resolve. They ought not compound the burden they create by spreading to the Fed their own doctrinal quarrel."

Some may view the withdrawal of Mr. Rohatyn from consideration as a victory of sorts. But by depriving the Nation of the benefits of Felix Rohatyn's talents and by imposing an ideological straightjacket on Federal Reserve Board nominees, those who are rejoicing today may find that theirs is a Pyrrhic victory indeed.●

TRIBUTE TO U.S.S. "GREENEVILLE"

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, on Friday, February 16, I traveled to Norfolk, VA, to deliver the keynote address at the commissioning of the U.S.S. *Greeneville*. This naval attack submarine, was named after the small city of Greeneville, TN, as a tribute to the rich history of the city and its citizens. I ask that my remarks at the commissioning be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S.S. "GREENEVILLE"

On behalf of the citizens of Greeneville—and indeed all the people of the great State of Tennessee—it is an honor to be with you on this proud day.

Standing here before this great warship—and the officers and crew who will guide her in defense of freedom—we are filled not only with pride in our Nation and our Navy, but also with confidence that we can and will meet any challenge that lies ahead.

It's been said that each new ship, as she leaves land to find her home in the sea, begins to form a personality that will be hers alone. A personality that encompasses the hopes and dreams of all who built her and all who sail in her. But her personality also takes on the spirit of those in whose honor she is named.

If that is so, the U.S.S. *Greeneville* will be imbued with the courage, pride, and patriotism epitomized by Greeneville, and by the thousands of other small towns across our great land whose people are the heart and soul of America.

She will carry with her the valor of Revolutionary War hero General Nathanael Greene, for whom Greeneville was named. The unflagging integrity of Greeneville's honored son President Andrew Johnson, who helped unite the country after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. And the pluck of the great Greeneville frontiersman Davy Crockett, who blazed a trail into the wilderness and died defending the Alamo.

And she will carry the pride of every Greenevillian. From Mayor Love and all our elected officials; to the men and women of the Greeneville Metal Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the Newport News shipyards; Admiral Francis McCorckle, former commander of the battleship *New Jersey* and a resident of Greeneville for all of his 86 years; and so many others—who wrote letters, signed petitions, and lobbied Congress, the Navy, and anyone who would listen, to have this magnificent submarine bear its name.

While many today advocate a sharply diminished defense in the post-Cold War world, those of you who guard the frontiers of freedom know that the price of peace is eternal vigilance. And it is this vessel—the nuclear attack submarine—that leads the way. It is the sword point of our forward-deployed defenses—the first to respond to threats from potential aggressors, and the first to arrive in times of crisis.

Whether the mission calls for a continuous presence, as in the Caribbean off of Haiti; covert surveillance and reconnaissance, as in the Adriatic off Bosnia; or special operations forces, such as those we have maintained for years in the Korean theater; submarines provide critical direct and indirect support to our military forces, and are a mainstay of our strategic deterrence platform.

As General Nathanael Greene's colleague General George Washington put it, "There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy." Or as a more recent commentator put it, "Today the real test of power is not capacity to make war but capacity to prevent it."

That is why our military and civilian leaders must exercise their vigilance with foresight, with one eye always on the future. The price of unpreparedness is too high in American blood and treasure. We do well today to recall when the decision to build the U.S.S. *Greeneville* was first made, the current commander-in-chief was governor of Arkansas, and I was performing heart transplants in Nashville. And the *Greeneville* will continue to defend America into the next century, after both of us have returned to our home states.

While the Russians continue to produce and improve their submarine capabilities, and we face increased proliferation of submarine technology among many other nations, the United States continues to field the finest submarine force in the world.